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# Public School Music Course,

#### THE

# FIRST MUSIC READER

BY

CHARLES E. WHITING.

Formerly Teacher of Music in the Boston Public Schools.

BOSTON, U. S. A.

D. C. HEATH & Co., Publishers.

# 613202 C

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# PREFACE.

The child's first year at school is a very important one, for then deep and enduring impressions are made on the mind. Music is one of the most potent of early influences; hence it is wise to teach such songs at this stage as will best contribute to the future as well as the present enjoyment of the child. A pleasing melody is appreciated by a child quite as much as by an older person; hence it has been the aim of the author of this series to select and compose songs for the First Reader, that, both in the melodic construction of the music and in the sentiment of the words, are best adapted to please as well as instruct children.

The music in this number, where no composer's name is given, is the composition of the author of this series.

The illustrations, it is believed, will greatly enhance the child's interest in the songs.

The first half year should be given entirely to singing easy and pleasing rotesongs. At this age the child need not be required to sing written exercises, or even
the scale. All musical characters should be explained to the class before they are
written on the black-board. The second half year should be given to scale drill;—
the children first learning, by imitating the teacher, to sing the scale as a whole by
number, and by syllables, and afterward to sing the different exercises by syllables
when dictated by the teacher. After the scale has been thus well learned, it should
be illustrated on the music ladder; the teacher pointing while the children sing the
numbers and syllables. The scale may also be written on the treble staff, and the
drill may be continued just as when the music ladder was used, or it may be practiced
with the aid of the hand-staff. Daily drill on the scale as represented in these three
ways, in connection with the singing of rote songs, will be sufficient work for the first
school year.

Only such rudimentary instruction is given the second and third years in the Primary Course as will enable the pupils to sing the easy exercises and songs intelligently and successfully. The children will find the Time-Names an aid in getting a correct idea of the time value of each note. These time-names are not to be sung, but recited while beating the time of an exercise before singing.

As many teachers prefer to call the seventh sound of the Major scale *ii*, to avoid using the same syllable twice in the Chromatic scale, it is thought best to print both *si* and *ti*, and let teachers use which they prefer.

The exercises and songs for note practice are well graded, and it is believed that the child who has been through this Primary Course is well prepared to begin the Grammar Course in the Second Book of this series.

Acknowledgments are due to Mr. L. W. Mason, and his publishers, GINN & Co., for permission to use his Time-Names. CHARLES E. WHITING.

Boston, July, 1889.

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# FIRST BOOK.

#### FIRST LESSONS IN SINGING.

It is desirable that the teacher be able to sing in a smooth full tone the scale, and at least easy rote songs, since the child learns largely by imitation. The teacher should understand the mechanism of a good tone, that the example continually before the pupil may be a good one. Insist upon an erect position, close attention, and a smooth, full and resonant, though not loud, tone.

#### MAJOR SCALE.

Assume a pitch (about  $\overline{d}$  — first added space below the staff) easiest for the voice, and sing the scale softly several times, and as evenly and smoothly as possible. Encourage the children to imitate it. Avoid anything harsh, guttural or nasal. The tendency will be to sing too loud and too slow.

- 1. Sing by numbers the ascending scale. Much variety may be secured by changing from loud to soft and soft to loud. Do not require the children to sing the descending scale until the ascending is well learned. Do not fail to keep these scales separate by repeating the first and eighth tones.
- 2. In case the syllables are taught, correct any tendency to thin, shrill, or flat tones, stopping as soon as a shouting or forced tone is produced. In singing do and sol, the lips should be rounded, and the tone full and open. In singing re, do not open the lips too far, lest the tone be produced too much in the throat. Too much attention cannot be given at this stage to acquiring correct habits of singing, and breathing.

#### SCALE DRILL.

In the following exercises sing first by numbers and then by syllables. The teacher should sing the numbers only, but should require the class to sing numbers and syllables. A comma after a figure means a short sound, a dash means a long sound.

Let the teacher sing the exercises over several times, the children imitating until they sing the exercises correctly.

The children should not be required to sing these exercises more than five or six minutes at each lesson, at least one half the lesson being given to easy rote songs. It will be easy to learn rote songs by repeating one line at a time.

7
в
5
4
3
2
1_1_

#### SIGHT SINGING.

A few musical characters may now be written on the black-board, after they have each been explained to the class.

The teacher, drawing a ladder on the black-board, says: "We will call this a Music Ladder."

Repeat the above exercises by pointing to the numbers on the ladder, and follow these exercises by similar ones.

#### SCALE ON THE STAFF.



Sing exercises hereafter from the staff with and without the numbers, occasionally substituting and naming a whole note ( $\triangleright$ ) and then letters for the numbers.

MAJOR SCALE OF C, ASCENDING AND DESCENDING.

<b>(II)</b>				-	0	0					_2_	0	-			
<i>y</i> -	-64-	0	-0-											-0-	7	-6
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
	^	a	е	f	g		h	c	c	h	a	ø	f	е	a	•

After the children have acquired the ability to sing the scale by numbers, by syllables, and by letters, erase the syllables and letters and give them scale drill, pointing to the following numbers copied on the black-board, or from the staff. Hold the pointer on the numbers as long as the pupils are to hold the tone.

Pitch one on d-first added space below the staff.

DRILL IN SCALE SOUNDS.

At this stage of instruction the children should be taught to think the sounds of the scale. At the first tap of the teacher's pencil let the pupils think one, at the second tap think two, the third three; then sing four, five, and so on. Gradually most of the scale may be thought out, and the pupils will begin accurately anywhere at the direction of the teacher. Children should be taught to think in music as in their other studies.

#### HAND STAFF.

Hold the left hand in a horizontal position, with the palm towards the body, fingers apart. The index finger of the right hand held just below the little finger of the left hand represents the first added line below the staff, and when placed against the little finger, the first space below the staff.

The fingers of the left hand and the spaces between them now represent the lines and spaces of the staff, and by pointing to them successively the teacher may dictate many exercises, occasionally returning to the staff drawn upon the black-board.

In the hand exercises encourage the pupils to read as rapidly as possible, but do not allow the few brighter pupils to hurry the exercise. Children are always deeply interested in scale drill when the hand staff is used.

Exercises sufficient for the first year's work with the youngest class may be represented on the music ladder, on the staff and on the hand. By this time each pupil should be able to sing alone the scale or at least a part of it.

#### BEATING TIME.

Experienced music teachers differ as to the importance of requiring the children to beat time. It has been the custom of the author to require the middle and lower classes to do so; hence the subject is here introduced early.

#### DIRECTIONS FOR BEATING TIME.

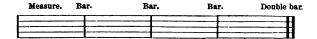
The children should sit erect, elbows at the side, the left hand held open in front of the body with the palm upward; let the right hand be open with fingers straight, and directly over the left hand.

The beating should be done with the right hand. The down and up beats should be made from the wrist, and the beats should be short and quick.

Let the teacher now, instead of tapping as in previous exercises with a pencil, beat down and up with her hand as she sings, giving one beat for a short sound, and two for a long one; or let her simply count while the pupils beat time; or they may count as she beats time. The first count should be a little louder than the second, though nothing need be said of accent. Beat down, up, down, up.

The teacher may now write characters representing to the eye the sounds familiar to the pupils.

- 1. Five horizontal lines and four spaces is called a staff.
- 2. Lines drawn across the staff are called bars.
- 3. Two bars across the staff and close together make a double bar.
- 4. The part of a staff between the bars is a measure.



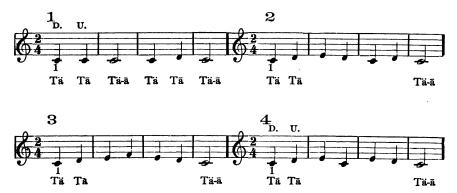
Having on the black-board a staff with several measures marked upon it, let the teacher dictate exercises in beating time and in singing alternately, then both together. Let a quarter-note ( ) represent one beat and a half-note ( ) two beats.

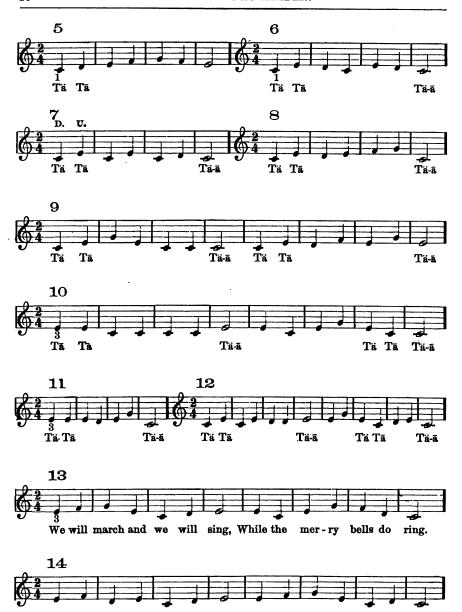
Repeat here exercises on pages 6 and 7, singing softly and distinctly. Avoid any extravagance in motions while beating time, and aim at quickness and at perfect regularity in making the beat.

#### EXERCISES IN TWO-PART MEASURE. (Double Time).

In the following exercises in the key of C, take pitch of one on E. Sing by syllables and numbers.

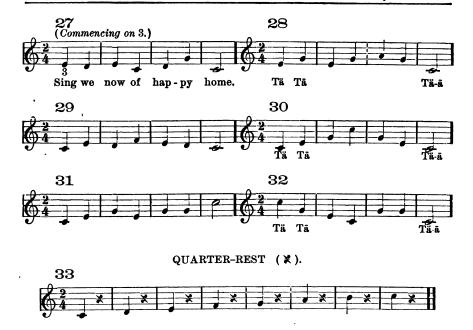
The Time-Names in Double Time are Tä, (a as in Fäther), Tā (a as in fāte).





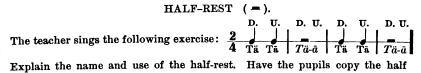


and quarter rests.



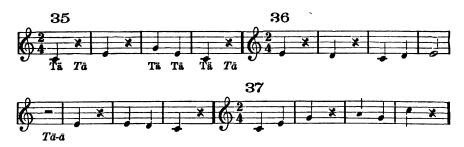
The teacher sings the scale as above: and beats down and up, calling attention to the rest on the up beat.

The teacher repeats the above exercise a number of times and then the class imitates. After this is correctly sung, the time well marked by the hand, the teacher writes the same on the staff and shows the class the use of the quarter-rest. When reciting the time names, the rests should be whispered.



Let the teacher write the above exercise, and the class beat and sing the same.





Children of this grade cannot read words and notes at the same time, consequently they should commit to memory the words, and then they can give their whole attention to the notes.

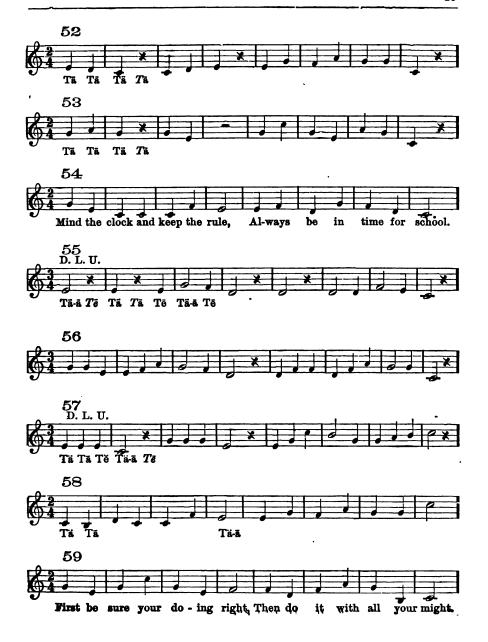


#### THREE-PART MEASURE.

In beating three-part measure the hand motions are down, left, up. In making the left beat, do not turn the palm of the right hand towards the body; make the beats short and quick. Accent the downward beat. The Time names are  $T\ddot{a}$   $T\ddot{e}$  (e as in  $m\ddot{e}$ .)







1

]



The hand motions are down, left, right, up. The fingers of the right hand touch the fingers of the left in making the third beat.

The Time Names are The To To To (I as in met.) Strong accent on the first (Ta), weak accent on the third (Te), TIME EXERCISE



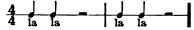
Let the teacher sing the scale by numbers and syllables as follows, in  $\frac{4}{4}$  time, giving strong accent on the first beat and weak accent on the third. Let the class practice the same before the exercise is written on the black-board.





The teacher will now sing two four-part measures, and rest on the third and fourth beats in each measure.

Let the teacher sing and beat, and class imitate.

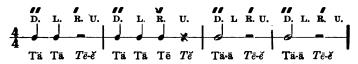


The teacher should ask how many beats there are in a measure, how many to a half-rest?

Instead of writing two quarter-notes, the teacher should make a picture of a block over the line, and call it a half-rest, and explain that it takes just as much time as two quarter-rests.

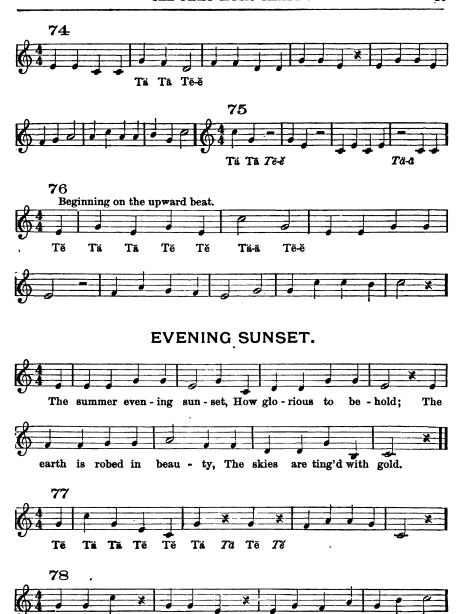
Let the teacher write the exercise on the black-board, and the children sing and beat the time.

#### TIME EXERCISE FOR PRACTICE.



Beat and describe the above exercise before singing. Whisper the rests.





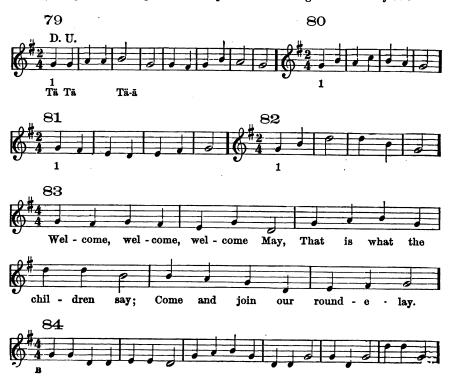
# KEY OF G. Signature One Sharp. (#)

The teacher should now show the new character called a sharp. Draw a staff and write a sharp on the fifth line; also a whole note on the second line. When one sharp is written on the staff, it means that 1 of the scale is written on the second line. The sharps written at the begining of an exercise are called the Key Signature.

UPPER, AND LOWER SIX SOUNDS OF THE SCALE OF G.



The teacher will copy the above exercise on the board, omitting the syllables and letters, and give the class practice in skips similar to that given in the Key of C.

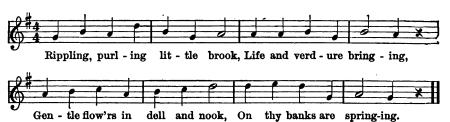








## LITTLE BROOK.



KEY OF D. Signature Two Sharps (##).

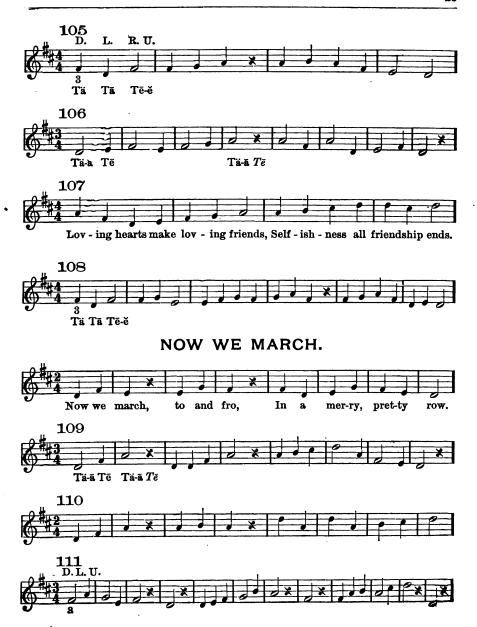
The teacher should draw the staff and write a sharp on the fifth line, also on the third space. Whenever two sharps are written at the beginning of an exercise, it means that 1 of the scale is written on the first added space below the staff.

#### SCALE OF D.



After the children have become familiar with the location of the numbers and syllables of this scale, the same should be erased and the class drilled in calling numbers and syllables from memory. The class should be required to sing the Pitch Names (letters) only when the scale is sung as a whole. Drill should also be given in scale exercises by skips, similar to those practiced in former keys.





#### THE TIE.

Sometimes we wish to give only one sound to two or more notes on the same line or space. The teacher sings two quarter notes, and says, "I have sung two quarter notes and will represent them on the board: . I will sing one sound two beats long, and represent it in this way: : The mark under the two notes we call a tie,

and the two notes are sung to one syllable."





For the sun shines bright today; Come my lov'd ones, come a - way, Quickly haste and come a - way, On this bright and charming day;



and all now come with me, Birds and brooks and flow'rs to see. \* Teacher will explain the sign (dots) for repeats.



# MEADOW SPRING.



- 1. Lit-tle cool ing meadow spring, Bright and sparkling, full and free.
- 2. Man-y joys to thee we owe, Sil-ver foun-tain, cool and clear.
- 3. Haste thee on and nev-er stay, Bright and sparkling, full and free,



Hear us while our song we sing, For it is a song to thee.

In the cheer-ful stream we throw Ev -'ry care and ev -'ry fear.

We will fol - low in thy way, Sing -ing still our song to thee.



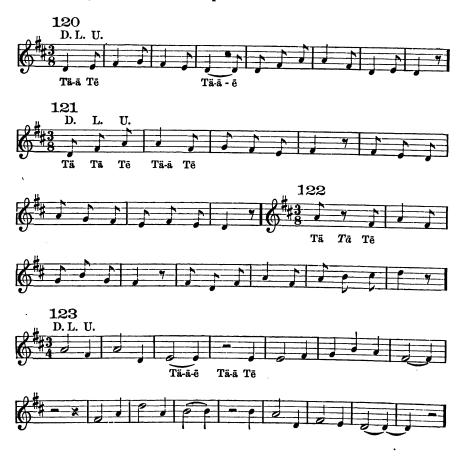
## EIGHTH NOTE AND EIGHTH REST.

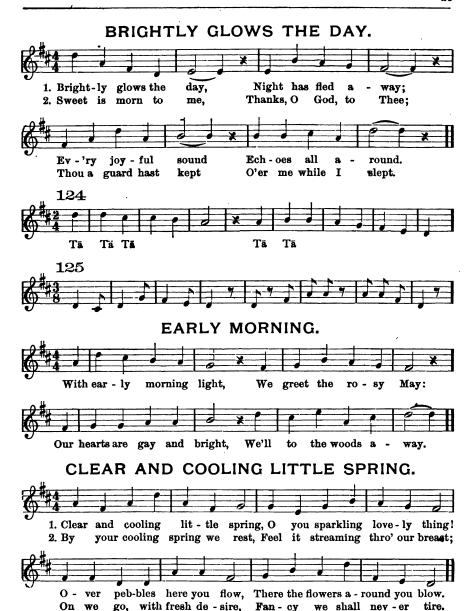
We have represented whole, half and quarter notes and rests, and will tow write an eighth note ( ) and eighth rest. (7)

EXERCISES IN EIGHTH NOTES AND RESTS.

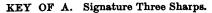


The Time Mark  $\frac{3}{8}$  means three eighth notes or their equivalent in a measure; one beat for an eighth note and two for a quarter.





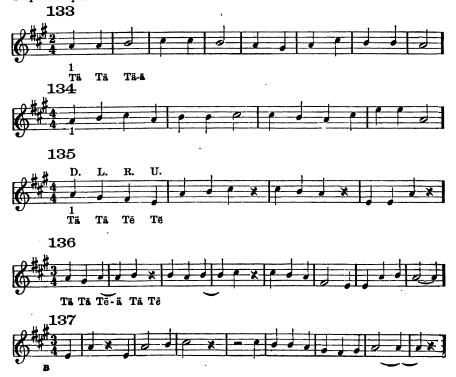


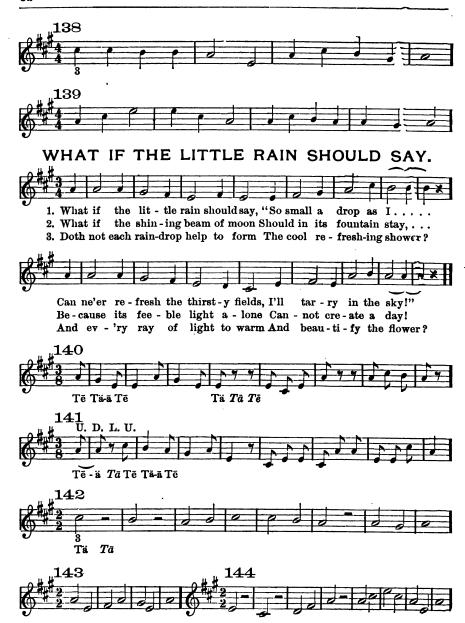




Only the first five sounds of the upper scale of A should be sung. Omit the two lower sounds of the lower scale.

The teacher should erase all but the notes of the above scale, and drill the class in skips as in previous scales.

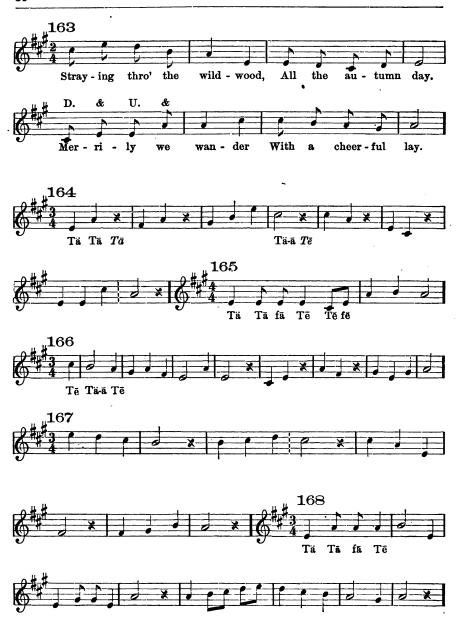












### KEY OF E. Signature Four Sharps.

When the Signature is four sharps 1 of the scale is written on the first line.

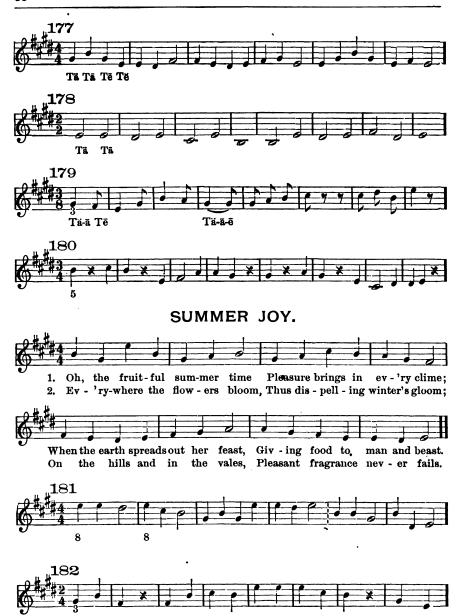
Scale of E.



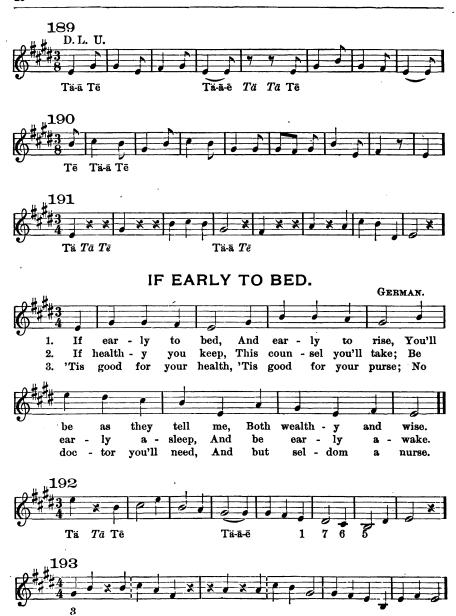
The teacher should drill the class in skips the same as in previous scales. In writing the scale for this kind of drill, omit the syllables, numbers, and letters,



1







### KEY OF F. Signature One Flat.

When one flat is the Signature, 1 is written on the first space. Pitch 1 of this scale on E.















Tē Tā Tā Tē Tā Tā Tē Tā-ā Tē

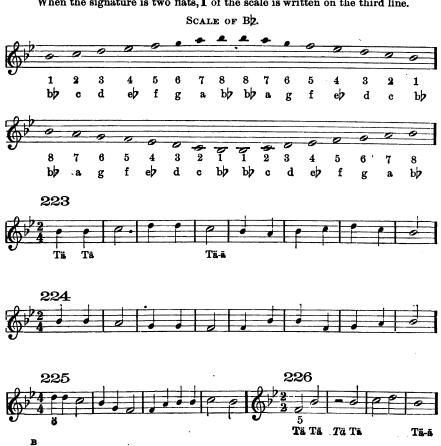
GERMAN.





KEY OF Bp. Signature Two Flats.

When the signature is two flats, 1 of the scale is written on the third line.



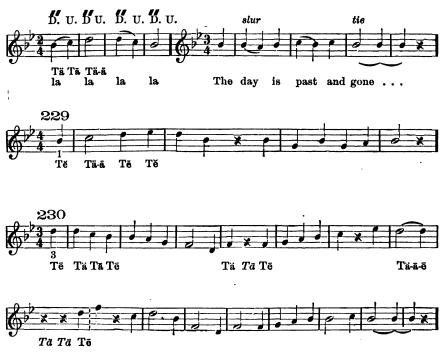


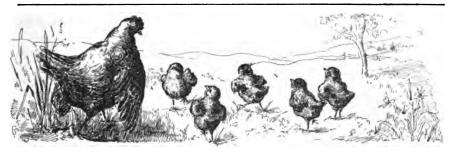
#### THE SLUR.

When two or more notes, written on different degrees of the staff, are sung to one word or syllable, they are connected by a curved line like the tie mark.

Let the teacher sing before illustrating on the board the following exercise — and the class imitate.

#### ILLUSTRATION OF THE SLUR AND TIE.





## FIVE LITTLE CHICKENS.



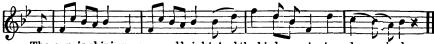
# MOTHER, MOTHER, THE WINDS ARE AT PLAY.





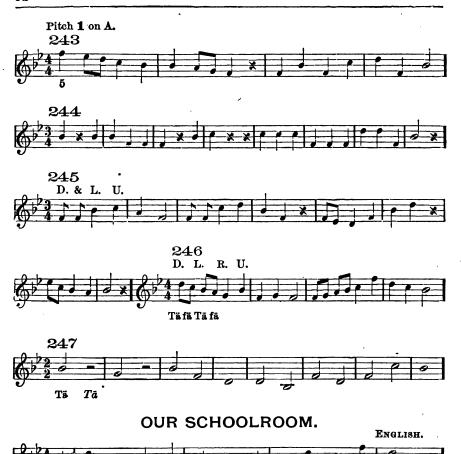


- 1. Up in the morning's cheerful light, Up in the morning ear ly
- 2. Now summer dews are on the grass, All hanging pure and pearl-y,



The sun is shining warm and bright, And the birds are singing cheer - i - ly.

And morning moments quickly pass, Up, up in the morning ear - ly.



- 1. Our schoolroom's bright and cheer-y, When hap py school-mates come,
- 2. Our schoolroom's bright and cheer-y, When faithful teach ers stay,
- 3. All days to us are cheer y, But best of all the year,



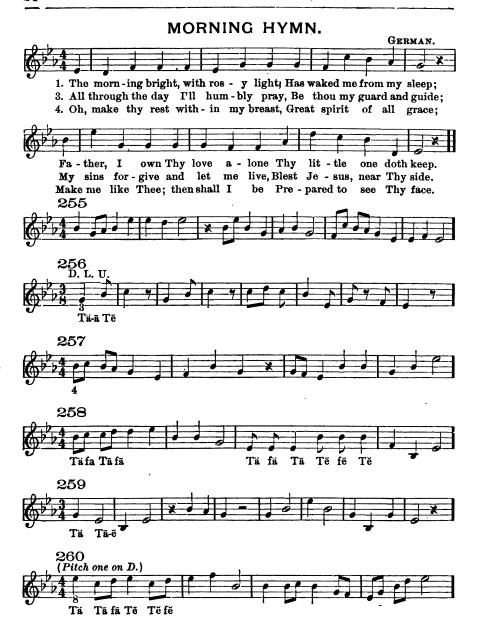
Tho' chill-ing winds be drear - y. We will not stay at home. With love that ne'er grows wear - y, To teach us day by day.

The day when friends and par - ents, Come up to meet us here.

KEY OF E2. Signature Three Flats.

When the signature is three flats, 1 of the scale is written on the first line.



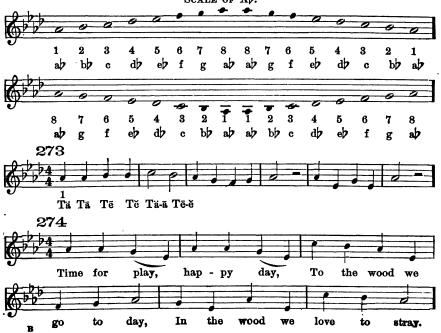






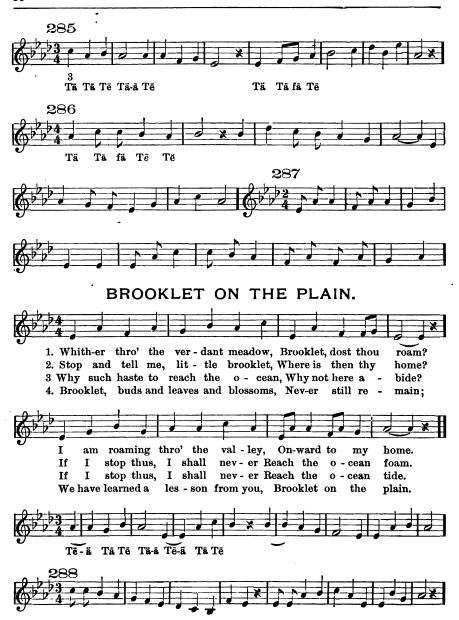


When the signature is four flats, 1 of the scale is written on the second space. Scale of Ab.





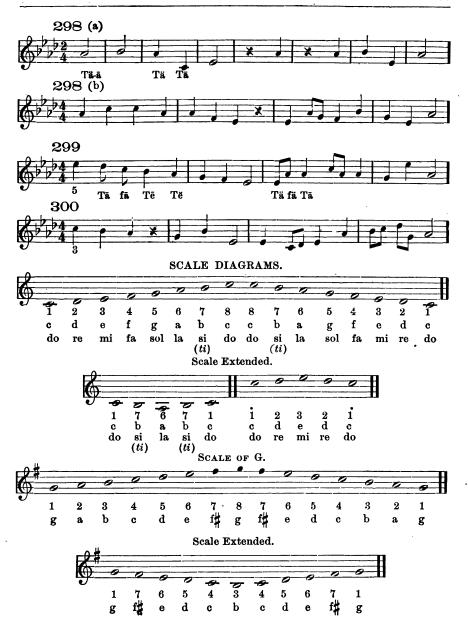


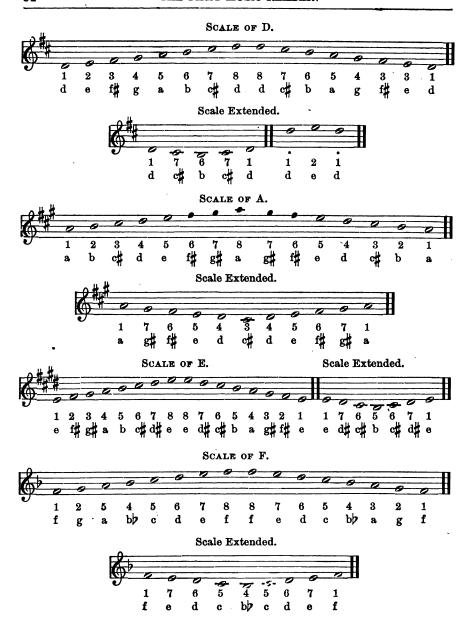


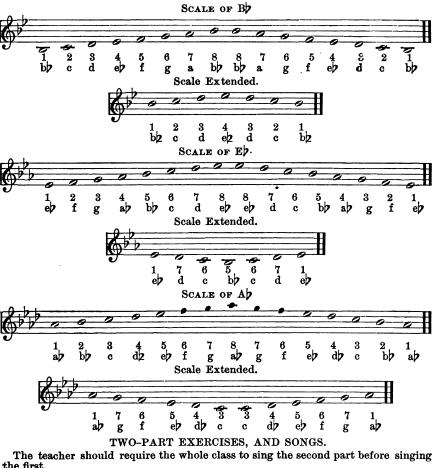












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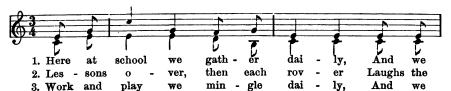








## LITTLE SCHOLARS.













# MORN AMID THE MOUNTAINS.

GERMAN.



- 2. Now the sun-light break ing Pours a gold en flood;
- 3. Hymns of praise are ring ing Thro' the leaf y wood;



Gush - iug streams and foun - tains, Mur - mur "God is good."

Deep - est vales a - wak - ing Ech - o "God is good."

Song - sters sweet - ly sing - ing War - ble "God is good."





horse has a hoof, and the duck has a bill; The bird has a wing, that on purpose to work with, to hold and to reach; No birds, beasts, or fish-es, for



high he may sail; The li - on a mane, and the monkey a tail; And they work or for play, Have an - y-thing half so con - venient as they; But if



swim, or they fly, or they walk, or they eat, With fin, or with wing, or with he is not will ing to give them good use, He'd bet-ter have no hands at



bill, or with feet, With fin, or with wing, or with bill, or with feet.
all, like a goose, He'd bet-ter have no hands at all, like a goose.

### I AM A LITTLE WEAVER.

ENGLISH.



weav - er, and pleas - ant are my days; si - lent, ex - cept in peace- ful night, dain - ties, and all the splen- did things,



My wheel is ev - er whirl - ing, while kit - ty round me plays.

I al - ways rise to la - bor, when day is grow - ing light.

That from be - youd the o - cean, the rich man's mon - ey brings.



My life so calm and hap - py, 80 light and ac - tive is, But though I bus - y, I. sure - ly do not care, am 80 dai - ly food so hum - ble, 1 Мy am con-tent to eat,



There is no joy I wish for, to crown my earth -ly bliss.

They rath - er should be pit - ied, who al - ways i - dle are.

Nor will I ev - er en - vy the wealth-y or the great.





horse has a hoof, and the duck has a bill; The bird has a wing, that on purpose to work with, to hold and to reach; No birds, beasts, or fish-es, for



high he may sail; The li - on a mane, and the monkey a tail; And they work or for play, Have an - y-thing half so con - venient as they; But if



swim, or they fly, or they walk, or they eat, With fin, or with wing, or with he is not will ing to give them good use, He'd bet-ter have no hands at



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all, like a goose, He'd bet-ter have no hands at all, like a goose.

#### I AM A LITTLE WEAVER.

ENGLISH.



weav - er, and pleas - ant are my days; si - lent, ex - cept in peace-ful night, dain - ties, and all the splen-did things,



My wheel is ev - er whirl - ing, while kit - ty round me plays.

I al - ways rise to la - bor, when day is grow - ing light.

That from be - youd the o - cean, the rich man's mon - ey brings.



Мy life so calm and hap - py, light and ac - tive is, 80 But though I bus - y, I. sure - ly do not care. am 80 dai - ly food so hum - ble, 1 Мy am con - tent to eat,



There is no joy I wish for, to crown my earth -ly bliss.

They rath - er should be pit - ied, who al - ways i - dle are.

Nor will I ev - er en - vy the wealth-y or the great.



### HOW LOVELY ARE THE FLOWERS.



- 1. How love ly are the flow ers, That in the val ley
- 2. But one thing mars their beau ty, It does not al-ways



smile; They seem like forms of an - gels, They seem like forms of last, They droop and fade and with - er, They droop and fade and







# MORNING ON THE HILL-TOPS.



- 1. Morn-ing on the hill tops, Ra di ant to see,
- 2. Dew up on the green grass, Like beads upon a string,
- 4. But ter cups un fold ing, Beau ti ful and sunny;



Bob - o - link and black - bird Trill-ing on a tree.

Scattered where the blue - bird Flaps his pret - ty wing.

Bees a - mid the clover buds, Div - ing for the honey,







# WE THANK THEE, HEAVENLY FATHER.



- 1 We thank Thee, Heav'nly Fath er, For ev 'ry earth-ly good;
- 2. O give us hearts to thank Thee For ev 'ry blessing sent;



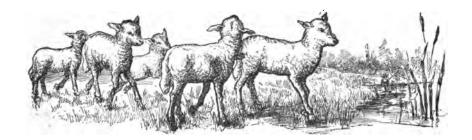
















- 1. O'er the green fields tread
  - tread ing, Where the dai-sies grow, stray - ing, Frisk-ing joy-ful - ly,
- 2. O'er the mead-ows3. Where the birds are
- work ing By the cool-ing brook,



Lit - tle lambs are

feed - ing,

White as win - ter snow. Full of life and glee.

Lit - tle lambs are play - ing, Lit - tle lambs are drink - ing

In the shad - y nook.

# THE DOG AND HIS MASTER.



- 1. Fond-ly loves the dog his mas ter, Knows no friend as he so dear,
- 2. Let us take from him a les son, As the wis est of us may,—
- 3. Let us to our lov-ing Mas-ter Give our will, our hearts, our all;



List-ens for his coming footsteps, Loves his welcome voice to hear.

Learn a will - ingness in du - ty, And be read - y to o - bey.

And be ev - er, ev - er watchful, To at - tend His slightest call.



## THE SUN ON HIGH ASCENDING.



- 1. The sun on high as cend ing, Drives back the shades of night,
- 2. O, Ho-ly Fa-ther hear us, From thine e ter-nal throne;
- 3. We know that thou canst feed us, In pas tures cool and green;

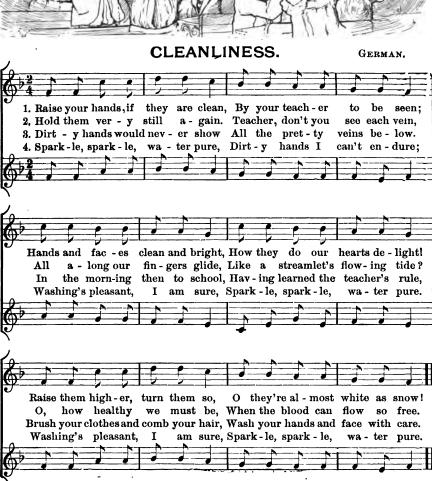


And we our voic - es We know that thou art Through dangers safe - ly blend - ing, Pray to the God of light.

near us, And trust in Thee a - lone.

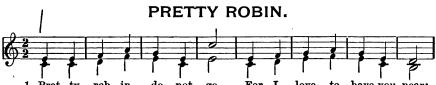
lead us, And guard us though un - seen.











- 1. Pret-ty rob-in, do not go, For I love to have you near;
- 2. Pret-ty bird, you do not know, Howeach morn-ing in the spring,
- 3. And when, one de light-ful morn, First I caught your cheerful strain,



Stay a - mong the sha-dy leaves, Sing your songs so sweet and clear. To my win-dow I would go, Hop-ing I might hear you sing. Like some long lost friend you seemed, To our home come back a - gain.

## THE HUMMING-BIRD.

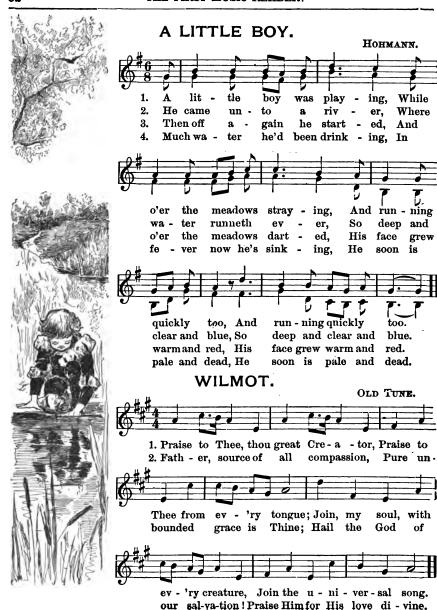


- The humming-bird! the humming-bird! So fair y like and bright,
   Thou hap-py, hap py humming-bird, No win-ter round thee lowers;
- 3. A reign of sum-mer joy ful-ness, To thee for life is given;



Thou nev - er saw'st a leafless tree,
Thy food the hon - ey from the flow's

leafless tree, No land with -out sweet flowers. from the flow'r, Thy drink the dew from heaven.





## CHIRPING LITTLE CRICKET.

GERMAN.



- 1. Chirping lit tle crick et, Chirp and do not cease; Singing in the
- 2. Wakeful as the star-light, Chirp and do not cease; Morning, noon and



thick - et, Chirp a - way in peace. Crick -et thou art peep - ing mid-night, Chirp a - way in peace. While the days are love - ly



Thro' the rustling trees; While the world is sleep-ing, Chirp a-way in Chirp and do not cease; Let us ev - er hear thee Chirp a-way in



peace. Chirping lit - tle crick - et, Chirp and do not cease; Singing in the



thick- et, Chirp a - way in peace. la la



### TICK! TICK!

ENGLISH.



- 1. Tick! tick! tick! Stead i ly the clock goes on,
- 2. Tick! tick! tick! When at morn we gather here,
- 3. Tick! tick! tick! Anxious ly we watch its face,
- 4. Tick! tick! tick! Bravely work, old clock,a-way,



Tick! tick! tick! Mark ing sec onds one by one; Tick! tick! tick! itck! Tis the first thing that we hear; Tick! tick! tick! Each im-pa-tient in his place, Tick! tick! tick! Thro' the night and thro' the day;



Tick! tick! tick! tick! Car-ing not for rain or sun, Tick! tick! tick! Still it says in accents clear, Tick! tick! tick! tick! 'Till the play-hour comes apace, Tick! tick! tick! tick! Wheth-er we may work or play,



Tick! tick! tick! tick! Still the clock goes on.

Tick! tick! tick! tick! As it worketh on.

Tick! tick! tick! tick! And the clock goes on.

Tick! tick! tick! Still, old clock, work on.



- His mother once said to her son and heir,
   I now cannot catch mice enough
   For us both; And he answered, I'm sure I don't care,
   Did that naughty young kitten called Puff.
- His mother then said, Oh how naughty you are,
   I really must give you a cuff.
   On this he showed temper, and scratched his mamma,
   Did that naughty young kitten called Puff.
- 5. Now growling most fiercely, and watching them fight, There stood a French poodle, named Fluff, And his feelings were shocked by this terrible sight; So he bit that young kitten called Puff.
- From this you can see it is much better far,
   To avoid getting into a huff.
   So never show temper, and scratch your mamma,
   Like that naughty young kitten called Puff.



### THE CORAL INSECT.

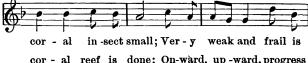
GERMAN.



- 1. Far a down the si lent ocean, Where the sunbeams
- 2. Days and months and years are going, Still he climbs to
- 3. Boys and girls, come learn a les-son, Of the cor al



never fall, Never comes the storm's commotion, Dwells the seek the sun; Ev'ry hour his work is growing, Till the insect small; Learn to persevere and press on, Till your



cor - al reef is done; On-ward, up-ward, progress work is finished all. Upward to the sun of



he, But he wastes no time at play; Ev-er making, Branch by branch, and cell by cell; Till a - knowledge, Build you higher year by year; From the



toil-ing, ev- er bus-y, Building up to meet the day.
mong the billows breaking, Islands stand the tale to tell.
lit-tle cor-al in-sect, Learn to always per-se-vere.



# HOME IS THE BEST, DEAREST HOME.

ENGLISH.



- 1. Oh! of all plac-es the wide world a round, Home is the best,
- 2. Friends kindly greet us where-ev er we go, Home is the best,
- 3. Smile on our homes, oh! thou Fa-ther on high, Home is the best,



dear-est home. Hap-pi-er spot have our feet nev-er found, Home is the dear-est home. None like the lov'd home companions we know, Home is the dear-est home. Let thy good Spir-it be there ev-er nigh; Home is the



best, dear - est home. There shin-eth sun-light that bringeth no shade, best, dear - est home. Fa - ther and moth - er make ho - ly the place, best, dear - est home. Thus may our lives in our homes here be - low.



There bloom the flow - ers that nev - er shall fade,
Sis - ters and broth-ers a - dorn it with grace,
Calm - ly and pure - ly and peace - ful - ly flow,
That we may



truth in love's sun-shine ar - rayed, Home is the best, dear - est home. fec - tions il - lu - mine each face, Home is the best, dear - est home. sing, un - til up - ward we go, Home is the best, dear - est home.





#### BOATMAN'S RETURN.

(This Tune may be sung in the Key of A.)

SPORLE.



- 1. Row! row! homeward we steer, Twi light falls o'er us; Hark! hark!
- 2. Row! row! see in the west, Lights dim ly burn ing; Friends in you



mu-sic is near, Friends glide be - fore us. Song lightens our la - bor. har-bor of rest Wait our re - turn - ing. See, now they burn clearer,



Sing as onward we go; Keep each with his neighbor Time as we row. Keep time with the oar; Now, now we are near-er Our hap-py shore.



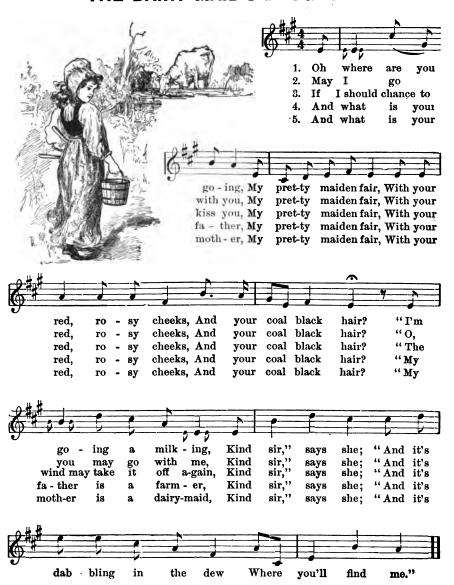
Row! row! home-ward we go, Twi - light falls o'er us; Home! home! day - light is o'er, Friends stand be - fore us



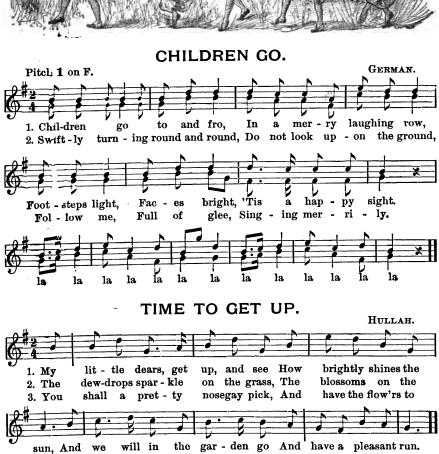
Row! row! sing as we flow, day flies be - fore us.

Once more, on near - ing the shore, Once more the cho - rus.

### THE DAIRY-MAID'S DAUGHTER.





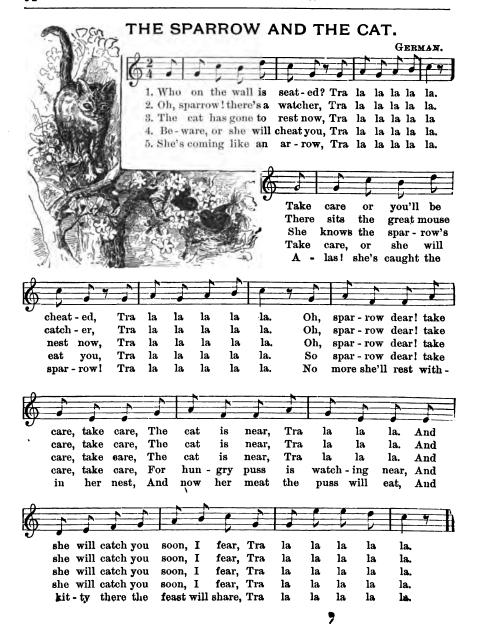


sun, And we will in the gar - den go And have a pleasant run.
trees; You would not wish to stay in bed, And lose such sights as these.
keep; So lit - tle boys and girls, jump up, You must no longer sleep.



## VACATION SONG.







MOZART.



- 1. See where the ris ing sun In splendor decks the skies, His dai ly
- 2. Fair is the face of morn, Why should your eye-lids keep Closed when the



course be-gun; Haste and a-rise. Oh, come with me where violets bloom, And night is gone? Wake from your sleep. Oh, who would slumber in his bed, When



fill the air with sweet perfume, Where, diamond - like, in morn - ing light, dark-ness from his couch has fled, And when the lark as - cends on high,



Dewdrops sparkle bright. See v Warbling songs of joy? Fair

See where the ris-ing sun In splendor Fair is the face of morn; Why should your



decks the skies, His dai-ly course be-gun; Haste and a - rise.

eye-lids keep Closed when the night is gone? Wake from your sleep.

# SING, GAILY SING.



- 1. Sing! gai-ly sing! Let gladness round us ring; This lit-tle, sim-ple,
- 2. Sing! sweetly sing! What joys in school do spring! For hap-py fac es



cheerful lay Shall be our hap-py song to-day, Sing! gai-ly sing! there'we meet, There kindly smiles we always greet, Sing! sweetly sing!

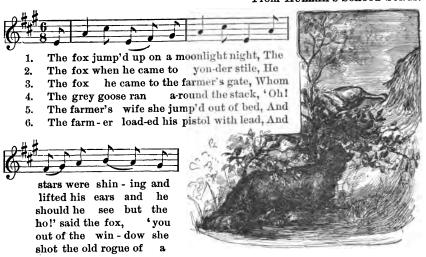
La

## WHICH WAY DOES THE WIND BLOW?



#### THE FOX.

From Hullah's School Songs.





all things bright; 'Oh, ho!' said the fox, 'Tis a ver - y fine night For listen'd a-while; 'Oh, ho!' said the fox, 'It is but a short mile From farmer's drake? 'I love you well for your mas - ter's sake, And I are very fat, And you'll do ver-y well to ride on my back From popp'd her head; 'Oh! husband, Oh! hus-band, the geese are all dead, For the fox thro' the head; 'Ah, ah!' said the farmer, 'I think you're quite dead, And no



me to go through the town, Eh! oh! For me to go through the town.

this to yon - der town, Eh! oh! From this to yon - der town.

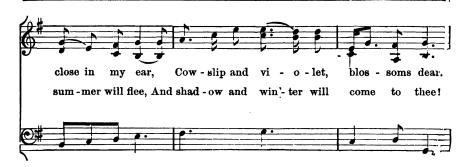
long to be picking your bones, Eh! oh! I long to be picking your bones.

this to yon - der town, Eh! oh! From this to yon - der town.

fox has been through the town Eh! oh! The fox has been through the town.

more you'll trouble the town, Eh! oh! And no more you'll trouble the town.







- So grow and blossom in this bright clime, Storing up brightness for winter time;
   Smiling on all with an open grace,
   Kind thought shows fair upon every face.
- Flowers frown not, nor deign to pout,
   Like naughty girls with their tempers out;
   Blossoms all smile to heavens so blue,
   And little maids should be smiling too!





3. Heigh ho! Here we go!
Swaying, swinging to and fro:
Hinges creak, and latches clatter —
Swing away — it doesn't matter;
Let the old gate growl and groan —
We three kings still claim our throne!

## SPIN, SPIDERKIN, SPIN!

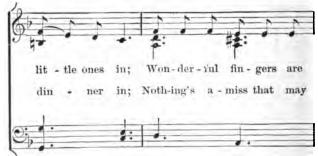
THOMAS CHURBY.



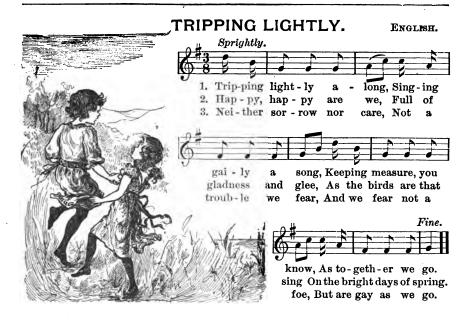


- 1. Spin, spin, Spi-der-kin, spin A cloak to wrap your
- 2. Spin, spin, Spi-der-kin, spin A net to catch your



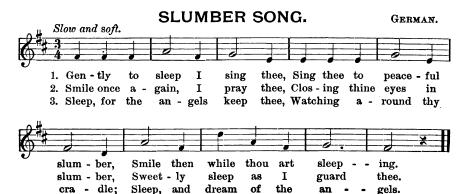








Tripping light - ly, sing-ing gai - ly, Keeping meas-ure as we go. Hap-py, hap-py, full of gladness, As the birds are in the spring. Not a sor-row, nor a troub-le, And we fear not a - ny



 $\mathbf{an}$ 

gels.







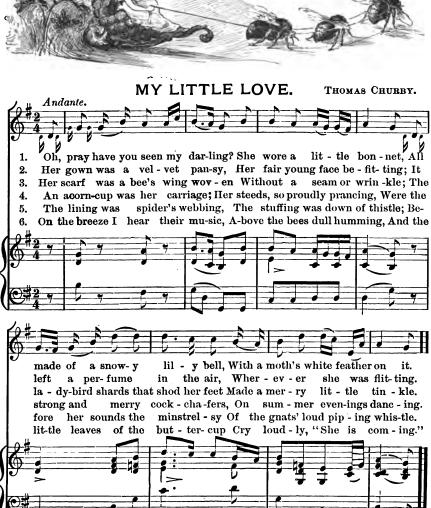
### MY COUNTRY.



3 Let music swell the breeze,
And ring from all the trees,
Sweet freedom's song;
Let mortal tongues awake,
Let all that breathe partake,
Let rocks their silence brea!:,
The sound prolong.

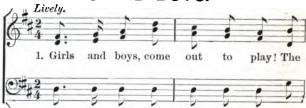
Our fathers' God! to thee, Author of liberty, To thee we sing; Long may our land be bright, With freedom's holy light, Protect us by thy might, Great God, our King.



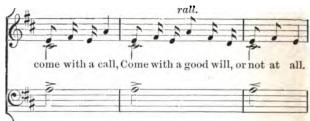


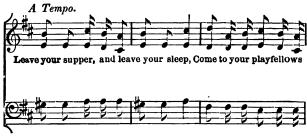


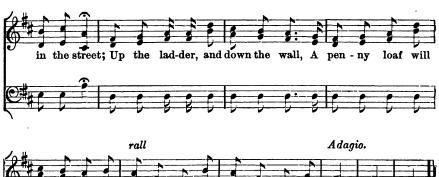
















- 1. Bim, bome! Ring, mer-ry bells! And hail the glad New Year, For the
- 2. Bim, bome! Ring, mer-ry bells! And old year, fare thee well! For of
- 3. Bim, bome! Ring, mer-ry bells! All hail, New Year, to thee! May thy
- 4. Bim, bome! Ring, mer-ry bells! And hail the glad New Year, For the

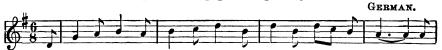


old year's gone, His work all done, And the young and bright New griefs and fears, And toils and tears, All thy weeks and months could a days and nights Bring pure de-lights, And our lives and works much old year's gone, His work all done, And the young and bright New



Year is here, Then welcome him with ring - ing And sing - ing. sto - ry tell; We leave thee both in sad - ness And glad - ness. no - bler be, And bring to us full meas - ure, Of pleas - ure. Year is here, Then welcome him with ring - ing And sing - ing.





- 1. How sweet to hear the bu-gle clear Its ring-ing notes pro long! The
- 2. And ev-'ry tree the eye can see Is clad in bright ar ray; Thro'
- 3. The wea-ry ear doth glad-ly hear The bu-gle's cheering tone; The



ech - oes soft, re - peat-ed oft, Are heard so long, so long, so long, so long, so long, vale and nook, the rippling brook Flows far a-way, a -way,  $\Lambda$  - way, a - way. care that prest each sadden'd breast At once is gone, is gone, is gone, is gone.

## THE ROBIN RED BREAST.

ENGLISH.



- Two rob in red-breasts, in their nests, Had lit tle rob ins three,
   The mo ther bird sat still at home, Her mate sang mer ri ly,
- 2. One day the sun was warm and bright, Clear shin-ing in the sky,
  The moth-er said, my lit-tle ones, 'Tis time you learn to fly,
- 3. I know some larg er child-ren fair, And oft it makes me sigh, Who, when they're told, "do this" or "that", They say "what for?" or "why?"



And all the lit - tle rob - ins said, I'll try, I'll try, I'll try. Oh, how much bet - ter if they'd say, I'll try, I'll try, I'll try!

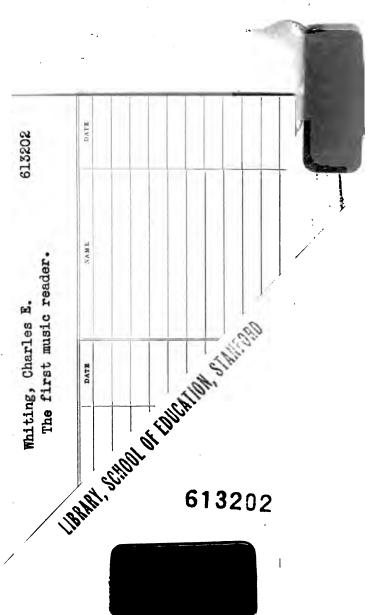


And all the lit - tle rob - ins said, Wee, wee, wee, wee, wee, wee. And all the lit - tle rob - ins said, I'll try, I'll try, I'll, try. Oh, how much bet - ter if they'd say, I'll try, I'll try, I'll, try!

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